The City of Kopana : A Historical Centre

— Dr. B. V. Shirur

The present-day Koppal, ancient Kopana, is described as the "Gateway to the South" and the Indrakeela Parvata of Mahabharata times. Two Ashokan edicts are found here. Near Koppal, at Chikka Sindogi 5,534 punch-marked Shatavahana silver coins were found and 'Kupanachama' in Early Kadamba records is identified as this place. Badami Chalukya records are also found in this taluk. Nripatunga mentions Kopana as one of the cardinal points of Kannada core country. Krishna III's commander Shankaraganda built a Jinalaya here. Two Kalachuri records are found at Madiganuru near Koppal. Hoysala Shantala and her brother's son Echiraja also built Jinalayas here, and Kopana was a renowed Jaina pilgrim centre. The place was a centre of activity of Kumara Rama too. The place was under Vijayanagara in the times of Krishnadevaraya and Ramaraya. Adilshahis called it Muzafarnagar and Shivaji gave it as a jahgir to one Subhanrao. Haider Ali conquered it and called it Sultangad. After British occupation, there were anti-British risings by one Veerappa and in 1858 Mundargi Bheemrao made it the centre of his revolt. Nizam gave it as jahagir to Salar Jung. A Shilahara branch has called itself as 'Kopanapura-varadheeshwara'. It was a great Jaina centre, described as having 770 Jinalayas. It was a Veerashaiva centre too, and Holeya Hampiah's record dated 1086 if found here. Famous Itgi temple of the Kalyana Chalukyas is just 20 miles away from the place.

Godfrey Weigle of the Basel Mission (1816-1855)

– Dr. Srinivas Havanur

Born at Tzel in Germany in 1816, Weigle was educated at the Tibinjen University, studied Sanskrit and Arabic and started his career as a teacher in the Basel Mission. Reaching India in 1840, he worked with Herman Moegling (whose step-mother was later Weigle's step-mother), and later, on Weigle's early death, Moegling married Weigle's widow. Weigle soon learnt Kannada and Tulu, started printing in Kannada at Mangalore in 1842 (which was the nucleus of the later famous Basel Mission Press), and when sent to the

Nilgiris, he improved Garrett's Kannada translation of Bhagavadgita, translated Banyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" into Kannada in verse, and these are early poems in modern Kannada. He also wrote some early modern lyric poems in Kannada in the "Chraista Geetegalu", 1848. He wrote the first modern history of Kannada language in German for the periodical ZDMG. "Karnataka Shabdamanjari" by him is like Amarakosha. He revised the Kannada translation of the New Testament single-handed, sponsored by the Madras Auxiliarly Bible Society. Later, revision of Old Testament was also assigned to him. As he was of poor health, he died early in 1855. He was a notable person who enriched Kannada language by his efforts during the Dawn of Renaissance of Kannada literature.

Marturu Record of Vijnyneshwara

—The late Dr. V. S. Kulkarni

The author of the famous commentary on Hindu law, Vijnyaneshwara wrote his work Mitakshara at Kalyana at the court of Vikramaditya VI. This inscription speaks of him as born at Maseyamadu in Attalinadu, a place near Kalyana. The inscription, giving details of his parentage etc. Was noticed by Dr. P. B. Desai in *Prachina Karnataka*, No. 1.2 in 1932. The late Dr. V. S. Kulkarni of Humnabad had prepared the text of it for publication. The text of the record is published for the first time here. Marturu is in Gulbarga tq. and the record is of 6-1-1123.

'Halebidu Puratana Charitre' : A Review

Dr. G. S. Dikshit

A Kannada book of the above name was written by Shivananjegowda, Patel of Halebidu in 1909 and printed in Bangalore Govt. Press. The book contains many details not taken note of by modern historians. Kumara Rama's ancestors were sent from Dwarasamudra and they were Hoysala officers. But they later fought against the Hoysalas. Halebidu was given a new look by repairining many temples there by Devaraya II. It gives a description of Halebidu, and this can be a good guide for conducting archaeological excavations. The utility of this rare book is underlined here.

Rare Image of Krishnadevaraya at Hampe

Dr. L. Rajashakhar

A relief sculpture on one of the pillars Krishnaswamy temple at Hampi is identified as of Krishnadevaraya, standing *tribhanga* posture, joining his palms in front of the Balakrishna statue. The image resembles the one at the Nataraja temple of Chidambaram. This is a rare image of the king, engaged in divine service.

Kings of Pomburchanadu

K. Jagannatha Shastry

The ancient town Hombuja (present Humcha) in Shimoga district is a famous

pilgrim centre for the Jainas. There are 36 inscriptions here ranging between 950 and 1296 in the four bastis and one Shivalaya. An effort is made here to trace the history of the rulers of Ugra Vamsha till the merger of the territory into the Hoysala Kingdom.

New Stone Age in Dakshina Kannada

Dr. B. Vasantha Shetty

The Late Dr. P. Gururaja Bhat and Dr. A. Sundara brought to light many megaliths in Dakshina Kannada after 1970. Till then people had only the story of Parashurama (creating this coastal region by throwing his battle axe) to narrate about the beginning of the history of this district. Scholars even thought that this was a reminiscent of the iron age man setting in this region after clearing the forest with the help of the iron axe. Though Dr. Rajendran discovered microliths in Uppinangadi and Manai region in 1983 there was no evidence of Neolithic culture in Dakshina Kannada. Now for the first time a neolithic stone axe has been discovered near Bhandimatha (to the east of Barakuru) in Udupi taluk. It is 12.3 cms long and 6.4 cms broad and slightly rough at the top. Many more evidences of Neolithic settlement can be discovered here by further survey and research. The present discovery proves the existence of neolithic culture in Dakshina Kannada district.

Coins Mentioned in 'Manaumi Chaupada'

Dr. A. V. Narasimha Murthy

Inscriptions and literary texts provied useful material for the study of numismatics. But professional numismatists have not made use of these two sources so far. Hence it would be desirable to start a line of enquiry on the present lines. As a case study a Kannada work by name *Manaumi Chaupada* of 1730 A.D. has been examined here. The author Nanjundayya flourished in the court of Krishnaraja Wodeyar of Mysore. This work refers to various coin-terms which have been examined here.

These terms are Sivaraya Varaha, Gerusoppe, Ramachandra Jadeya, gutti honnu Pattanada honnu, bennemuddeya nanya, gajabentekara honnu, Rotti, Thimmanayakana honnu, Krishnanayakana honnu, Narasipurada honnu, Ramamudrike, Tirupati hana, Ikkeri varaha, Bilugi chakra, Temki, gadyana, adda, visa and Bele. These terms have been identified with the coins issued by various kings in Karnataka. For example Tirupati hana refers to coins of Krishnadevaraya and Srirangaraya, gajabentekara honnu with those of Devaraya II. Thus the work gives interesting information on numismatics of Karnataka.

New Light on the History of the Chalukya and Hoysala Dynasties

Seetarama Jagirdar

By carefully re-reading an inscription from Belur (EC, Revised, Belur 93) it is pointed out that the Kalyana Chalukya ruler Tailapa III was murdered by Hoysala Narasimha II himself. The record clearly says that Taila was cut down by a sharp sword by Pratapa Narasimha.

Rare Historical Documents of Coastal Karnataka

Dr. K. G. Vasantha Madhava

The rare historical documents studied here are a few paper documents and kadatas. These documents are available in the hands of private individuals and religious institutions. These rare historical documents throw interesting information on political events, administrative set-up, religious conditions and socio-economic set-up in coastal Karnataka between the seventeeth and the early decade of the nineteenth centuries. These documents are original sources for the history of coastal Karnataka in the period mentioned above.

The Savanur Nawabs

Dr. K. N. Chitnis

With the help of original records like *Dilerjangi* and other treaty records in Marathi, a histoay of the Savnur Nawabs (1677-1947) is outlined here. Important political developments of their times are also discussed.

Bailakonenahalli Stone Inscription

H. S. Gopalarao

Discovered in a field at Bailakonenahalli in Nelamangala taluk, this Hoysala record of the days Ballala III dated 1329 A.D. speaks of a grant of Mudugere by Viraya to some individuals. Purpose of the grant is not clear. Text of the Kannada record is given.

Two Wars of Chitradurga Nayakas

A. Srishaila Aradhya

When we study the history of Chitradurga rulers, two wars waged by them attract our attention. The first one among them was in 17th Century, and the second one was in 10th century. The first war was not fought during the reign of any king. We have to seek its roots from the Anaji Battle. The Nayakas of Chitradurga and the Palayagars of Harapanahalli were not in good terms from the beginning. If any of the neighbouring dynasties became strong, the others had to face them. It is said that Bichugatti Bharamanna Nayaka built the fort of Anaji-Haluru from the blood of the soldiers of Harapanahalli ! To hear that they pasted the that they pasted the blood-mire to the fort in normal situations is diabolical to any one. But that was the retaliatory attitude of the times.

Another incident is about the fight between Hyder Ali and the last Madakari Nayaka at Anavatti. The Nayaka of Chitradurga fought against Hyder Ali, for the Peshwas, together with their army. When the Peshwas and Madakari Nayaka won the battle of Anavatti, pile of the skulls of the enemy soldies was prepared and with this as the seat, the Nayaka had himself anointed with the blood of the enemy soldiers.

The British Policies that Provoked Uttara Kannada

Dr. Suryanath U. Kamath

The epic No-Tax campaign of Uttara Kannada (1930-34) is too known. Though it is only two taluks (Siddapur and Aukola) that successfully launched the campaign and it is only some 1,000 families which stuck to their guns till the end in not paying land revenue, the whole society whole-heartedly supported them. The properties of the No-Taxers were confiscated, but no local person came forward to buy them when offered for sale by auction. This shows the united spirit. The whole district was anti-British. How the various policies of the British such as the Forest Laws, changes introduced in their implementation from time to time by forgetting or ignoring privileges granted to the peasants at the time of Revenue Settlement, etc., resulted in the harassment of the peasants leading to even emigration and fall in population are discussed at length.